THE MAD HATTER

A DOUGLAS NEWSLETTER

Monday, April 12, 1976

THE MAD HATTER
A Douglas College Newsletter
published weekly during the spring
and fall semesters, bi-monthly in
the summer semester
by
Douglas College Technical
and Vocational Institute
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Sports

Rugby Team Wins League Title

The Douglas College Rugby "A" team have won their divisional championship in the Fraser Valley Rugby League. They did this by annihilating Port Coquitlam Rugby Club to the tune of 20-0 at Moody Park last Saturday.

Up until Saturday's game Douglas and Port Coquitlam were tied in league points with each team having 30 points out of a possible 34. What was forecast to be a tight battle, however, turned out to be almost a no-contest as Douglas sprinted out of the starting blocks and never gave their opponents an opportunity to get into their stride.

By half time Douglas led 10-0 on field goals by Jamie Booth and Dave Jagger, and a touchdown by "Crusher" Rob McDonald. Continuing to play textbook rugger in the second half Douglas went furhter ahead on touchdowns by Burt Kirby and John Turecki, and a conversion by Jamie Booth. Tackling by the Douglas backfield players and play in the loose by the Douglas forwards was ferocious to say the least. As one glassy eyed Port Coquitlam player was heard to mutter after the game "I still don't know what the h... hit us."

The Douglas College "B" Rugby team finished with a respectable 5th place finish in the 10-team league having won 10 of its 18 league games The final standings in the league were:

1. Douglas College A
2. Port Coquitlam
3. Maple Ridge A
4. Bremmerton
5. Douglas College B
6. University of Washington A
7. Fort Lewis.
8. Maple Ridge B
9. Richmond
10. University of Washington B

By winning the league Douglas now plays the winner of the Vancouver league, and at this stage it appears this will be U.B.C.

The Douglas Rugby Club are also preparing for their annual spring tour. This year their travels take them to San Francisco for the Golden Gate International Tournament on April 23, 24, and 25 and from there they fly to Honolulu for eleven days and four games against local teams.

Gert van Niekerk

N O T I C E

Effective 1 April 1976 all employees are covered by a Dental Plan administered by the Great West Life Assurance Company.

Information and joining forms will be forwarded to home addresses as indicated in personnel records.

Until such times as identity cards are processed and returned, please carry out the following procedure to ensure payment of dental bills:

On receipt of your dentist bill, please forward the bill to the following address indicating on the bill that you are an employee of Douglas College.

Great West Life
Assurance Company
15th Floor
1177 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 2K3

Thank you

John Beardsley

John T. Beardsley
Personnel Assistant

JTB/ti

Letters:

April 1, 1976

Re: Mad Hatter, March 15, Jaybee's news - Ann Raffle reclassified? 12 Aug/75 from Clerk Typist II to III?

Thanks for note "J" - wasn't it nice of John to transfer me straight from High School to Douglas College! What happened to those other 25 years? "Phew!"

Wish I could twitch my nose and jump the last month, however recuperating and gaining some of my ginger and vinegar back! Will be checking with my doctor on April 30th re - when I can return to work. Miss you all! Mayme Furket visited me in hospital and at home has very kindly been keeping me clued in on some of the College news, and thanks to Wendy and Mayme I've been receiving my cheque regularly. I was pleased to have Len Whiteley, Lock Laurie, Vel Smith, and Marion James visit in the R.C.H. The beautiful flowers from the Music Faculty, and basket of fruit and card from the Music Students really gave me a lift of spirit in hospital. Joyce Chevsky visited me today and brought a beautiful basket of fruit from my good friends in BCGEU, Local 62, Douglas College. Cards and little notes appreciated from Pauline Surridge, Joyce, Teresa Inglis, Performing Arts, Business Dept., N.W. Campus, and Surrey Campus people. Hope to see you in May.

To the Editor,

A report in the newspaper (April 6) regarding a strike vote among faculty members at Capilano College has prompted me to write to you and express my dismay at such developments. I have no idea what is happening at Douglas College in the negotiations over salary matters but I believe that bargaining on the basis of a uniform percentage increase is insane because it only widens the gap between those in the high and low salary brackets.

I do not have the budget figures before me but I suspect that a salary increase of 8% across the board for all College employees would involve about one half million dollars. The least amount of increase for any employee would likely be about $500. My suggestion to faculty members is that we should let the negotiating team know we are prepared to accept the minimum increase of $500 for a cost of living adjustment. The total cost of this increase would probably be about $150,000.

As a part of the agreement to enter into these arrangements, the Council would be asked to agree to set aside the difference of $300,000 or so to be used for new programs, or to maintain existing activities that ought not to be cut. The priorities for the use of this money should be established jointly by the Faculty Association and the administration.

W. P. Deeth
Faculty, Business Department

MEMO TO: Faculty

FROM: Linda Gunson
AV Librarian

RE: Film Bookings 1976-1977

As you may know, non-college groups, other educational institutions, and members of the Douglas community rely heavily on Douglas College films. Therefore, in order to ensure that your film needs are met, Library AV Services will be accepting ADVANCE BOOKINGS FOR FILMS FOR THE 1976 FALL SEMESTER from this date until JUNE 30.

Bookings (in written lists, please) may be made by contacting Helen Haughton, New Westminster Campus Library, local 263, until April 30, and Jo-Anne Gould (same local) after that date.

Please refer any bookings questions or problems to me at NW local 253.

Linda G.

Since September 1975 the College has operated the telephone switchboard on Saturdays from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM. Due to budget constraints and a negligible number of recorded calls we are discontinuing this service effective April 10, 1976.

Bob Lisson

CONGRATULATIONS

Two of our Interior Design students have received Honourable Mention in an Interior Design Student Competition which was recently held by the design firm of Dow Badische Canada Limited.

Ninety-eight entries were received from across Canada, so it is a real accomplishment for MARILYN McLEAN AND MARLENE WEST to have been so honoured.

We heartily congratulate them.

George Wootton

3.

NOTICE

FREE ILLUSTRATED LECTURE

"SAVE THE FRASER"

Monday - April 12th, 1976

12:00 - 2:00 p.m.
Surrey Campus Room 205

by

BARRY JINKS

and RAY FREED

Scientific Pollution & Environmental Control Society zero's in on problems associated with Fraser River Estuary, Wildlife Resources and Farm Land threatened by urban expansion.

Institute of Environmental Studies

BOUQUETS TO LILLIAN ZIMMERMAN

It gives me great pleasure to announce that Lillian, as Convenor of Women's Studies, has been responsible for obtaining a grant from the Secretary of State Department in Ottawa for $455.

This grant was awarded to cover the travelling expenses of June Callwood (author, TV interviewer, and magazine journalist) for her participation in the Workshop for Women whose Career is Homemaking on April 10th at SFU.

This project is being co-sponsored by Douglas College, the Vancouver YWCA, the Women's Studies Unit at SFU, Women's Resource Centre at SFU, Women's Studies at Capilano College, and the Centre for Continuing Education at UBC.

Congratulations!

George Wootton

A spring mind-tickler from me to you from The Rainbow Book.

-Eloise

HOW DO WE SEE?

by Ralph Hilton

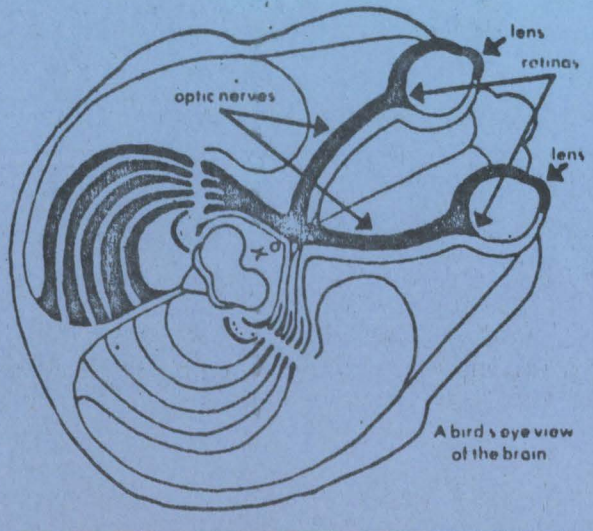
THE WAY we see the world is, then, in part determined by the physical workings of the eye. This might seem strange, at first, for we take the form of the world so much for granted. It has certain colors, certain visible distances, objects in it must range between certain sizes to be seen, and so on. Yet many of these qualities of the world are determined by the functioning of the eye. For example, the range of colors we see is, in part, determined by the chemical properties of certain pigments in the retina. Indeed, the very shape, size and color of the world we see is, in part, determined by the mechanics of how the eye works.

The human eye is an extraordinary instrument. Its function is to gather light rays, focus them into a sharp image, and then transform them into electrical pulsations. The easiest way of exploring the eye is to follow a light ray on its path through the eye. Light enters the eye through the cornea, a tough transparent membrane at the front surface of the eye. With its rounded shape, the cornea helps form the incoming light rays. Behind the cornea is the iris, the colored circular part of the eye, which opens and closes to regulate the amount of light that enters the eye. When too much light strikes the sensitive cells at the back of the eye, impulses are automatically sent back to the iris to close it down. The small black hole in the middle of the iris is the pupil.

Light passes through the pupil into the lens which focuses the light on the retina at the back of the eye. The lens and cornea are unique parts of the body. They are made up of living cells and yet they have no blood vessels in them. Blood vessels would ruin the transparency of the lens and cornea. The cells get their nourishment from two sources: from blood vessels in the surrounding part of the eye, like the iris, and from a liquid, the aqueous humor, which lies between the cornea and iris. This liquid constantly washes over the cornea, keeping it clean and moist, and (in the case something gets in our eye) it becomes the tears that wash it out.

The lens constantly grows throughout life. As people get older the lens grows thicker and becomes harder to focus. Also, the cells in the very middle become cloudy and lose some of their transparency.

from Optricks 2 *by Melinda Wentzell & D.K. Holland*



The Eye and the Brain. The eye, like a camera, is a hollow vessel containing a light sensitive film (the retina), upon which an image is projected by a lens. In the case of the camera, the projected image is the product, or end result. The eye merely receives the information, which the optic nerve then 'codes' and sends to the brain. As the information passes on into the brain, the codes become more abstract and more complex. Beyond this simple explanation, little is really known about how the brain processes the information it receives.

The shape of the lens is changed by a series of fibers attached to the lens and to a connecting muscle, called the ciliary muscle. For long range vision, the muscle relaxes, which causes the fibers to stretch and become tight. This makes the lens thinner and longer. For close vision, the muscle contracts, loosening the fibers and making the lens thicker. This tightened muscle accounts for eyestrain due to long periods of close work.

The screen at the back of the eye, where the light rays are focused, is the retina. An inverted image of what the eye is focused on can actually be seen at the back of the retina. It is here that the amazing transformation of light patterns into electrical brain patterns starts to take place. There are two kinds of cells in the retina, rods and cones (named after their shapes), that produce this transformation. The rods are sensitive to low levels of light, and are used to create our night vision. For the most part, rods are not sensitive to colors; so we can't see color at low light levels. The cones require a greater intensity of light and are sensitive to color. They also create a much sharper image than the rods. The highest concentration of cones is in the center of the retina in an area called the fovea. It is only this small area of the retina which can produce sharp color images. The eye makes constant tiny movements so that ever new areas of view are brought into this sharp-focus area. The brain constructs the entire visual panorama from these tiny pictures. The rest of the retina is composed chiefly of rods.

In the rods and cones are pigments which react in very precise ways when as little as one photon of light strikes it. It is this precise chemical reaction that creates an electrical pulsation from each incoming increment of light. The pigment in the rods is called rhodopsin, and scientists have been able to trace the very complicated chain of events in its molecular structure that causes this fundamental transformation.

Similar pigments in the cones have not been isolated. But it is known that there are three kinds of cones, those sensitive primarily to red, to blue, and to green. From these three primaries all the colors we perceive are created.

Behind the retina the paths of the nerve endings from the rods and cones merge into a complicated net, connecting with the optic nerve. The optic nerve transmits the electrical pulsations to the brain. It is useful to think of the retina, optic nerve, and brain as one whole system, a system which Frank Oppenheimer has called the 'eye-brain.'▲

The whole question of what goes on between the eye and the brain when one sees a rainbow is pretty much in a state of flux.

—Carl Boyer